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our industries. The author's method is to compare wages at different times and places and, finding no clear evidence of lowered wages where immigrants go, to infer that immigration does not tend to lower wages.

Apart from the fact that few American wage statistics are good enough for exact argument, a fundamental objection may be made to such an empirical study of wages as is here offered. Wages, like other prices, result from the play of various forces; they may be stationary or even rise while one force making for reduction is increasing. Such a force, on clear grounds of theory, is immigration. No scrutiny of pay-rolls can show that wages in an occupation would not have been higher had fewer men competed for jobs.

Powerful forces in our civilization are making for the increase of incomes. On social grounds such increase is peculiarly desirable in the stratum of occupations entered by immigrants, but is hindered by unrestricted immigration. A sparsely settled county needs immigrants in a very real sense; can there be the same absolute need in the present and future United States? R. F. F.

A TREATISE ON THE INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS.  
By Thomas Gold Frost. Fourth Edition. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1913. pp. xv. 884.

This book consists of three parts. The first part consists of a statement of a number of points on which persons intending to form a corporation would like to be informed, and a compressed statement as to what the author considers is the law or the tendency of the law. It has a value in presenting points which ought to be carefully considered, but the author, in his limited space, is unable adequately to consider them. The subject of *ultra vires* transactions is, for example, given four pages. This part of the book is chatty, but not authoritative. The second part is a synopsis-digest of the incorporation acts of the several states and territories of the United States, and the third part is a collection of forms and precedents. The book is primarily a manual, and not a treatise, but is valuable as a manual. E. H. W.

THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Max Farrand. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1913. pp. ix, 281.

HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH LAW REPORTS. By J. C. Fox. Part I. London: Butterworth and Company. 1913. pp. viii, 107.

SUMMARIES OF LAWS RELATING TO THE COMMITMENT AND CARE OF THE INSANE IN THE UNITED STATES. By John Koren. New York: National Committee for Mental Hygiene. 1912. pp. x, 297.

THE PANAMA CANAL CONFLICT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By L. Oppenheim. Second Edition. Cambridge, England: University Press. 1913. pp. vi, 57.

ESSAYS IN TAXATION. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. Eighth Edition. London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd. 1913. pp. xi, 707.

THE LAW OF ARBITRATION AND AWARDS. By Joshua Slater. Fifth Edition. Revised, Rewritten, and Enlarged by Albert Crew. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1913. pp. xxii, 232.

PRINCIPLES OF MUHAMMADAN LAW. By Faiz Badruddin Tyabji. Bombay: D. B. Taraporevala Sons. 1913. pp. xxxvii, 711.